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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

8 CINCINNATI INSURANCE  
9 COMPANY,

10 Plaintiff/Counterclaim Defendant,

11 v.

12 HARRY JOHNSON PLUMBING &  
13 EXCAVATING CO., INC.,

14 Defendant/Counterclaimant.  
15

Case No. 4:16-CV-5090-LRS

ORDER GRANTING CIC'S MOTION  
FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT

16 BEFORE THE COURT are: Cincinnati Insurance Company's ("CIC")  
17 Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (ECF No. 61) seeking dismissal of certain  
18 Counterclaims of Harry Johnson Plumbing & Excavating Co., Inc.'s ("HJPE");  
19 HJPE's Motion to Strike (ECF No. 79) and Motion to Strike the Motion to Strike  
20 (ECF No. 88). Oral argument was heard on September 26, 2017. CIC was  
21 represented by Lloyd Bernstein and Bryana L Blessinger. HJPE was represented by  
22 Brian Sheldon.  
23  
24

25 In this insurance coverage dispute, HJPE asserts that CIC is liable for breach  
26 of contract, bad faith, violations of Washington's Consumer Protection Act ("CPA")  
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1 and Washington's Insurance Fair Conduct Act ("IFCA"). *See* ECF No. 4. HJPE also  
2 seeks injunctive relief. *Id.* CIC moves for partial summary judgment on the bad faith,  
3 CPA, IFCA, and injunctive relief counterclaims. ECF No. 61. The court has  
4 considered the argument of counsel and reviewed the completed record and files  
5 herein. For the reasons discussed below, CIC's Motion for Partial Summary  
6 Judgment (ECF No. 61) is **GRANTED**.  
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## 8 **I. BACKGROUND**

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10 The following facts are undisputed, unless otherwise noted. Additional  
11 background is set forth in the court's October 24, 2016 Order Denying HJPE's  
12 Motion for Summary Judgment. *See* ECF No. 26.  
13

### 14 **A. CIC Insurance Policy and List of Scheduled Equipment**

15  
16 HJPE is a business owned by Mark Johnson and the named insured on CIC's  
17 policy for contractors' equipment, Policy Number ENP0227281 with effective dates  
18 of December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2015. The policy, which is in dispute,  
19 contains provisions precluding coverage where the only proof of loss is  
20 "unexplained or mysterious disappearance" and voiding coverage "in any case of  
21 fraud, intentional concealment or misrepresentation of a material fact" concerning  
22 the covered property, the interest in covered property, or a claim for coverage. ECF  
23 No. 1, Ex. A.  
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1 In August 2014, HJPE's office manager, Pam Hardiman<sup>1</sup>, furnished an  
2 equipment list to HJPE's insurance agent listing a single road grader, a Caterpillar  
3 model 12G with an estimated value of \$59,000 value. In November 2014, HJPE  
4 asked its agent to add a second road grader to the list of scheduled equipment, a 1996  
5 Caterpillar Model 14H valued at \$170,000. CIC did not request or include a serial  
6 number for the 14H or any of HJPE's equipment before issuing the policy. ECF No.  
7 71, Ex. 22 at 156-158. A serial number was requested and furnished for a later added  
8 backhoe.  
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12 Since heavy equipment is not titled, the item's unique serial number is a means  
13 of identification and asset verification in order to obtain manufacturer's specification  
14 data and the year of manufacture.  
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#### 16 **B. HJPE's Reported Loss and Mistaken Notice of Loss**

17 On September 4, 2015, Mr. Johnson reported to the Whitman County Sherriff  
18 that a road grader had been stolen from a jobsite in Whitman County, near a bridge  
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22 <sup>1</sup> In its Reply, CIC claims the Declaration of Pam Hardiman (ECF No. 72) filed with  
23 HJPE's Response should be stricken, claiming it is "replete with hearsay." ECF No.  
24 75 at 10. CIC cites no specific passages or individual analysis. The Motion to Strike  
25 is denied. The Declaration is not entirely hearsay and provides background which  
26 is largely immaterial to the court's determination of CIC's summary judgment  
27 Motion.  
28

1 reconstruction project HJPE had performed for the County known as “the Hatley  
2 Bridge project.” Mr. Johnson was interviewed by law enforcement at the site.

3 On or about September 8, 2015, Carol Johnson, Vice President of HJPE and Mr.  
4 Johnson’s wife, e-mailed HJPE’s insurance agent stating that HJPE’s “1996  
5 Caterpillar (Cat) Grader-Model 12-G” with a serial number #61M6164 had been  
6 stolen from the jobsite. ECF No. 71 at 104. The email stated: “this is a vital piece  
7 of our equipment; it is critical to our operations to expedite this matter.” ECF No.  
8 71 at 104. Later that same morning, Ms. Johnson emailed the agent stating that it  
9 was instead the 14H road grader, not the 12G. ECF No. 71 at 104. The email did  
10 not correct the serial number. *Id.*

11  
12 CIC was informed of the loss on September 9, 2015 and first contacted Mr.  
13 Johnson on September 11, 2015. CIC commenced its handling of the claim. *See* ECF  
14 No. 71, Ex. 3; ECF No. 77 at 1-2.

### 15 **C. HJPE’s Mistaken Proof of Loss Form**

16  
17 CIC retained the services of an adjuster to assist in the valuation and  
18 documentation for the loss. Between September 10, 2015 and November 2015, CIC  
19 attempted to obtain documentation of ownership of the 14H and assist the heavy  
20 equipment adjuster’s effort to establish the actual cash value of the 14H. ECF No.  
21 9, Ex. 2. Contact was made with Mr. Johnson, law enforcement, and HJPE’s former  
22 insurer. *Id.* CIC mailed the Proof of Loss form along with a cover letter dated  
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1 October 5, 2015 to HJPE. ECF No. 76, Ex. J. The cover letter stated the Proof of  
2 Loss form must be notarized and asked HJPE to “assist us preparation [sic] of the  
3 claims settlement” by providing “detail [sic] description of the claimed item to item  
4 to include but not limited to Serial and model numbers, proof of ownership and  
5 replacement cost.” ECF No. 76, Ex. J at 159. It further stated “You should attach all  
6 of the estimates, inventories, receipts, bills or other materials you have relied upon  
7 to prepare the Proof of Loss at the time you return it to us.” *Id.*

10 HJPE returned the Proof of Loss form dated October 16, 2015. It stated the 14H  
11 Grader was purchased in 2004 from Vic Allmon Equipment<sup>2</sup> for \$197,500 and  
12 indicated \$170,000 as the “amount for which the insured claims indemnity under the  
13 policy.” ECF No. 71, Ex. 6. The date and the cost of the purchase stated on the Proof  
14 of Loss form were mistaken. At Mr. Johnson’s February 5, 2016 examination under  
15 oath he explained that he had handwritten the Proof of Loss form “going off  
16 memory,” and then Ms. Hardiman filled out the form anew mistaking a 4 as a 9 and  
17 stating a purchase price of \$197,500 instead of \$147,500. Mr. Johnson signed and  
18 Ms. Hardiman notarized the form without noticing the error. He further testified that  
19 he realized that he had in fact bought the 14H in 2002 (not 2004) when he  
20 subsequently reviewed his depreciation schedule.

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26 <sup>2</sup> Counsel advised the court at the hearing that the parties’ efforts to obtain  
27 information regarding the purchase from Vic Allmon Equipment were unfruitful.  
28

1       **D. Documentation Furnished by HJPE Prior to Denial of Coverage**

2       HJPE furnished no supporting documentation along with the Proof of Loss Form  
3 as CIC's accompanying cover letter had requested. HJPE could not locate a serial  
4 number for the 14H, a bill of sale, or maintenance records. Mr. Johnson informed  
5 CIC that his mother performed the record keeping for HJPE until 2008 and he  
6 admitted that HJPE's business records were not well maintained during that time.  
7  
8 CIC's claims file states that Mr. Johnson told the adjuster that the 14H was in  
9 excellent condition with only 4,000 hours of operation, an amount far below the  
10 average usage of a grader of that age. ECF No. 71, Ex. 2 at 20. The adjuster offered  
11 to meet with Mr. Johnson to review the consistency of the claim that his equipment  
12 was in top condition, but he declined.  
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16       On November 4, 2015, CIC referred the claim to its special investigation unit and  
17 SIU adjuster, Dan Otterson. On November 19, 2015, CIC received HJPE's letter of  
18 representation by attorney Brian Sheldon. In December 2015, Mr. Johnson furnished  
19 CIC with an Authorization for Investigation of Claim.  
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22       On January 12, 2016, counsel for HJPE sent a letter to CIC with an Insurance  
23 Fair Conduct Act (IFCA) notice, indicating its intent to sue CIC. Included with the  
24 letter was a partial depreciation schedule and partial Daily Inspection Reports for the  
25 Hatley Bridge project. ECF NO. 71, Ex. 8. CIC responded with a request for  
26 additional information to which HJPE responded on January 20, 2016 accusing CIC  
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1 of “dilatory underwriting practices,” because it did not verify the serial number (or  
2 any other indicia of ownership) prior to writing the policy. ECF No. 71, Ex. 9.

3 The Daily Inspection Reports on the Hatley Bridge project were drafted and  
4 signed by Mr. Johnson. The reports must list the contractor’s equipment and listed  
5 only a single road grader, a the14H. ECF No. 76, Ex. F. The reports stated that the  
6 14H was used on August 11, 2015, August 13, 2015 and August 17, 2015 when it  
7 was “moved to staging area.” ECF No. 76, Ex. F.  
8

9 The depreciation schedule listed the 14H as having been purchased in 2002 (not  
10 2004 as indicated on the Proof of Loss) for \$147,500 and having been fully  
11 depreciated by 2010.  
12

13 HJPE obtained and supplied CIC with copies of seven NAPA store invoices for  
14 filter purchases charged to HJPE’s account dated 10/13/2005, 10/14/2005,  
15 5/22/2007, 6/14/2007, 9/13/2007, 11/26/2007, and 6/19/2014. ECF No. 71 at73-80;  
16 103. The invoices list “14H” under the purchase order number. The parties’ experts  
17 later determined that the parts were consistent with replacement parts for a 14H or a  
18 12G. ECF No. 71.  
19

20 Finally, HJPE supplied CIC with a receipt showing that on September 10, 2015,  
21 HJPE was billed \$960.00 by Skyrunners Corp. of Walla Walla, Washington. Mr.  
22 Johnson informed CIC that he had chartered an airplane and flew for several hours  
23 searching for the missing 14H. ECF No. 71 at 99.  
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1       CIC requested permission to interview HJPE's accountant, but HJPE rejected the  
2 request. CIC requested names and contact information for people who could provide  
3 verification that a 14H grader was used at the project site, however this information  
4 was not furnished until after litigation commenced. ECF No. 63 (SOF No. 7); ECF  
5 No. 77 at 7-8.

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8       **E. CIC's Investigation Continues**

9       Mr. Otterson and CIC's investigation continued into 2016. *See* ECF NO. 15.<sup>3</sup> In  
10 January and February 2016, CIC spoke with the Whitman County engineer, the  
11 Washington State Department of Transportation Hatley Bridge project supervisor,  
12 law enforcement, five workers on the Hatley Bridge project, HJPE's former  
13 insurance agent, and local heavy equipment maintenance and service providers. ECF  
14 No. 76, Ex. G. CIC's counsel corresponded with counsel about the claim on January  
15 15th, March 21, April 11th, April 25th, May 25th, June 3rd and June 10th. CIC's  
16 investigation created more questions when it obtained the following information:  
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23       <sup>3</sup> HJPE objects to the admissibility of the Otterson Declaration (at ECF No. 15),  
24 relied upon by CIC in its Statement of Facts, as hearsay. ECF No. 73 at 2. The  
25 information contained therein is not hearsay in this context since it is offered here  
26 to show its effect upon CIC in evaluating HJPE's claim for coverage, rather than  
27 the truth of the matters expressed therein. *See* Fed.R.Evid. 801(c).  
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- 1 • A representative of HJPE's former insurer, Alaska National Insurance,  
2 informed CIC that HPJE did not have a 14H road grader insured with them.  
3 ECF No. 71 at 119;  
4
- 5 • The Hatley Bridge project supervisor told CIC that he was at the project site  
6 on a daily basis and he saw only one road grader at the job site and the staging  
7 area. ECF No. 76, Ex. G at 110. He provided photographs of the grader used.  
8 ECF NO. 76, Ex. G.  
9
- 10 • A heavy equipment specialist analyzed the photographs and he opined the  
11 photographs depicted a 12G not a 14H. ECF No. 15 at 3. On May 13, 2016, a  
12 representative from CIC went to HJPE's equipment yard and confirmed  
13 HJPE's possession of a 12G, which appeared to be the same grader depicted  
14 in the photographs. ECF No. 63 at 4.  
15
- 16 • CIC determined that HJPE's 12G was manufactured in 1978. ECF No. 76, Ex  
17 G at 109.  
18
- 19 • CIC interviewed 5 workers on the Hatley Bridge project. Jesse Walling, Jr.  
20 who performed the finish grading at the Hatley Bridge project and he told CIC  
21 he had operated a 12 series not a 14 series grader. Two employees of HJPE  
22 recalled only one grader on the project and only one in HJPE's equipment  
23 yard. Two other workers recalled only a single road grader on the project.  
24 ECF No. 76, Ex. G.  
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- CIC obtained HJPE's 2015 Walla Walla County Tangible Personal Property Listing. It declared ownership of just one unidentified "Road Grader." It listed the acquisition year as 1996, the acquisition price as \$9500 and the estimated market value of \$1425. <sup>4</sup> ECF No. 16, Ex. C. At his April 11, 2017 deposition, Mr. Johnson testified that the grader referred to in the County listing was the 14H, but the information furnished to the County was "falsified." ECF No. 62 at 119.

#### **F. Examination Under Oath**

On February 5, 2016, Mr. Johnson submitted to an examination under oath. Mr. Johnson testified that he goes to a lot of auctions, he has bought a lot of equipment from all over the world, and he has "used it up and got rid of it." ECF No. 71 at 95. Mr. Johnson testified that he was on the Hatley Bridge project site every day and that there were two road graders available. He testified that the 14H was used and he did not remember the 12G being used. ECF No. 76, Ex. D at 39. Mr. Johnson testified that upon returning to the staging site on September 4, 2015, the 14H was not there. Mr. Johnson identified Pam Hardiman as the person with "the best

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<sup>4</sup> Mr. Johnson later explained at his April 11, 2017 deposition that this was a reference to the 14H and he falsely reported the acquisition cost in order to pay fewer taxes. ECF No. 62 at 119.

1 knowledge as to what files are maintained, where they're kept, [and] how they're  
2 kept." ECF No. 71 at 94. Mr. Johnson furnished the phone number for Keith  
3 Wesphal, the owner of the NAPA store in Walla Walla, as someone who could verify  
4 HJPE owned a 14H grader because Mr. Johnson had the 14H at Wesphal's residence.  
5  
6 CIC did not interview Keith Wesphal.

### 7 8 **G. CIC's Offer to Extend Coverage for the 12G**

9 On March 21, 2016, CIC's counsel sent a letter to HJPE's counsel offering to  
10 "extend coverage for the 12G Grader" "subject to a continuing reservation of its  
11 rights" because "it would appear that the insured had a 12G CAT Grader on the job  
12 site at the time of the loss," but other than the Daily Inspection Reports there was  
13 "no other verification that a 14H Grader was on site at the time of the loss." ECF  
14 No. 71 at 107. The March 24, 2016 claim note file states that CIC offered coverage  
15 for the incident but was "[h]olding for the insured to provide documentation for the  
16 claim." ECF No. 76, Ex. G at 114. CIC later learned that HJPE was still in  
17 possession of the 12G grader. On April 1, 2016, HJPE's counsel responded to CIC  
18 stating that its "proposal is illegal" because its 12G grader had not been stolen and  
19 was still being used by HJPE. ECF No. 71 at 121. On April 11, 2015, CIC requested  
20 HJPE make the 12G available for inspection and explained that it was still awaiting  
21 valuation documentation for the 14H. ECF No 71 at 116-117. CIC's site inspection  
22 on May 13, 2017 confirmed the 12G was not missing.  
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## H. CIC's Denial of Coverage and Commencement of Litigation

By letter dated July 1, 2016 by Jake Cartwright, Senior Claim Specialist, CIC denied coverage for the 14H Grader, concluding that “[e]xcept for the EUO testimony of Mr. Johnson and the Daily Inspection Reports for the jobsite, there is no record that HJPE ever owned a 14H Grader at the time of loss or had one at the jobsite from which the alleged theft occurred.” ECF No. 71 at 132. CIC also concluded that HJPE had made “multiple misrepresentations” to CIC “in violation of the Policy language.” *Id.* at 133.

On July 6, 2016, CIC filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment (ECF No. 1). The Complaint seeks declaration that coverage is not owed for the alleged theft of the 14H Grader. It alleges HJPE breached a policy condition:

Mr. Johnson breached the Concealment, Misrepresentation or Fraud condition by, among other things: (a) intentionally providing a false account of the alleged purchase of a 14H Grader; (b) intentionally providing a false account of the alleged occurrence of a theft of a 14H Grader from a jobsite in Whitman County, Washington; (c) intentionally providing false information on HJPE's proof of loss.

ECF No. 1, ¶ 15. The Complaint also alleges coverage is precluded because of the lack of sufficient evidence of an ownership interest in a 14H Grader, as well as an inadequate explanation of what happened to it:

HJPE cannot meet its burden of proving (a) that it owned a 14H Grader; (b) the occurrence of a theft of a 14H Grader on or about September 4, 2015 from its jobsite in Whitman County, Washington.

ECF No. 1, ¶16. In its Answer, HPJE asserted five Counterclaims. ECF No. 4.

1           **I. Information Obtained During Litigation**

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3           In March 2017, months after the denial of coverage, HJPE disclosed in its  
4 discovery response the names of Billy Reeves and Marko Morgan as potential  
5 witnesses having knowledge of Mr. Johnson's ownership and use of the 14H. CIC  
6 deposed Billy Reeves on June 28, 2017. He testified that he thought there were two  
7 graders on the project site and that "[n]ormally [HJPE] doesn't go do jobs without a  
8 backup." ECF No. 71 at 138-139. CIC deposed Morgan on August 10, 2017. He did  
9 not work on the Hatley Bridge project. *Id.* at 146. However, he testified he noticed  
10 two graders at the Hatley Bridge project staging area and discussed them with Mr.  
11 Johnson. ECF 71 at 144-146.

12  
13           CIC submits evidence from its claims handling expert, Dennis Smith. ECF No.  
14 62, Ex. A. In his opinion, CIC "acted in conformance with accepted and customary  
15 claims handling practices." *Id.* at 6. HJPE's expert John Craughan of Equipment  
16 Consulting Services, Inc. testified at his deposition, "from my review of the file there  
17 are things I don't agree with, but there is nothing in there that I could say that it was  
18 improper." ECF No. 77 at 11; ECF No. 76, Ex. E at 59.

19           **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

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21           Pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a "court shall grant  
22 summary judgment if the movant shows that there is no genuine issue as to any  
23 material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R.  
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1 Civ. P. 56(a). The Supreme Court's 1986 “trilogy” of *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477  
2 U.S. 317, (1986), *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242 (1986), and  
3 *Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574 (1986),  
4 requires that a party seeking summary judgment show the absence of a genuine issue  
5 of material fact. Once the moving party has done so, the nonmoving party must “go  
6 beyond the pleadings and by [its] own affidavits, or by the depositions, answers to  
7 interrogatories, and admissions on file, designate specific facts showing that there is  
8 a genuine issue for trial.” *See Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324 (internal quotation and  
9 citation omitted). “When the moving party has carried its burden under Rule 56 [ ],  
10 its opponent must do more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt  
11 as to the material facts.” *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 586. “If the [opposing party's]  
12 evidence is merely colorable, or is not significantly probative, summary judgment  
13 may be granted.” *Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 249–50 (citations omitted).  
14 “[I]nferences to be drawn from the underlying facts,” however, “must be viewed in  
15 the light most favorable to the party opposing the motion.” *See Matsushita*, 475 U.S.  
16 at 587 (internal quotation and citation omitted).

17  
18 In considering a motion for summary judgment, the court does not make findings  
19 of fact or determine the credibility of witnesses, *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255; rather,  
20 it must draw all inferences and view all evidence in the light most favorable to the  
21 nonmoving party. *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 587–88; *Whitman v. Mineta*, 541 F.3d  
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1 929, 931 (9th Cir. 2008).

### 2 **III. DISCUSSION**

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4 CIC seeks partial summary judgment on the issue of liability as to HJPE's  
5 Second (bad faith), Third (violation of the Washington Consumer Protection Act),  
6 Fourth (violation of the Insurance Fair Conduct Act), and Fifth (injunctive relief)  
7  
8 Counterclaims alleged in the Answer to the Complaint (ECF No. 4). HJPE concedes  
9 its claim seeking injunctive relief.

#### 10 **A. Choice of Law**

11  
12 As this court sits in diversity jurisdiction, under the rule of *Erie R.R. Co. v.*  
13 *Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64 (1938), the court applies state substantive law and federal  
14 procedural law. In applying Washington law, the court must apply the law as it  
15 believes the Washington Supreme Court would apply it. *Gravquick A/S v. Trimble*  
16 *Navigation Intern. Ltd.*, 323 F.3d 1219, 1222 (9th Cir. 2003). “ ‘[W]here there is no  
17  
18 convincing evidence that the state supreme court would decide differently, a federal  
19 court is obligated to follow the decisions of the state's intermediate appellate courts.’  
20  
21 ” *Vestar Dev. II, LLC v. Gen. Dynamics Corp.*, 249 F.3d 958, 960 (9th Cir.2001)  
22  
23 (quoting *Lewis v. Tel. Employees Credit Union*, 87 F.3d 1537, 1545 (9th Cir.1996)).

#### 24 **B. Bad Faith**

25  
26 “To succeed on a bad faith claim, the policyholder must show the insurer's breach  
27 of the insurance contract was unreasonable, frivolous, or unfounded.” *Smith v.*  
28

1 *Safeco Ins. Co.*, 150 Wash.2d 478 (2003). Whether an insurer acted in bad faith is a  
2 question of fact. *Van Noy v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 142 Wash.2d 784  
3 (2001). However, if reasonable minds could not differ that an insurer's denial of  
4 coverage was reasonable, the court may reach the conclusion as a matter of law. *See*  
5 *Smith*, 78 P.3d at 1277. "If the insurer can point to a reasonable basis for its action,  
6 this reasonable basis is significant evidence that it did not act in bad faith and may  
7 even establish that reasonable minds could not differ that its denial of coverage was  
8 justified." *Smith*, 78 P.3d at 1278.  
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12 In its Response to the Motion for Summary Judgment, HJPE identifies the  
13 following asserted instances of bad faith conduct which the court has grouped in the  
14 following five categories:  
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- 16 (1) Frivolously denying coverage due to HJPE's lack of evidence of ownership,  
17 "HJPE's inability to locate a serial number and due to Mr. Johnson's "innocent  
18 misstatement of the year of purchase," and alleged misrepresentations in the  
19 Proof of Loss when it was in fact just "merely a mistake";  
20  
21 (2) Failing to investigate the claim by ignoring evidence of ownership, "giving  
22 weight to the documents provided," and failing to investigate facts;  
23  
24 (3) Attempting "to induce HJPE to commit insurance fraud";  
25  
26 (4) Failing to reconsider denial of the claim "after the depositions were taken"; and  
27  
28 (5) Filing suit after denying the claim.



1 *See* ECF No. 69 at 11-16.

2       The issue for the court is not whether CIC's interpretation of the policy is correct,  
3 but whether its conduct was reasonable. The court concludes there are no genuine  
4 issues of material fact as to the reasonableness of CIC conduct. HJPE presents no  
5 evidence that CIC's actions were unreasonable. HJPE mischaracterizes the record  
6 when it suggests the denial of coverage was "based, in large part" on the lack of a  
7 serial number which CIC had failed to request, as well as HJPE's multiple  
8 misstatements. ECF No. 69 at 9-10. The absence of the serial number, the sole  
9 unique identifier ordinarily maintained in the course of business, was significant as  
10 it necessitated further investigation. Furthermore, the admitted misstatements made  
11 by HJPE, no matter the explanation behind them, originated with the insured and  
12 further complicated the investigation. The denial of coverage followed months of  
13 investigation in search of adequate substitute information and was based upon the  
14 lack of evidence of ownership of the 14H and presence of the 14H on the jobsite at  
15 the time of the alleged loss. ECF No. 71 at 124-133. There is no evidence of  
16 unreasonable or unfounded selective review; indeed it is undisputed that it took  
17 months to obtain any documentation from Mr. Johnson. HJPE's attack on the  
18 adequacy of the investigation identifies disagreements between the insurer and  
19 insured on a variety of matters including whether CIC could resist coverage on the  
20 defense of lack of insurable interest once the policy had been issued. However, mere  
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1 disagreements or even alleged sub-par investigation and evaluation of a claim cannot  
2 alone establish bad faith. Furthermore, on the facts of record, including CIC's  
3 explanation at ECF No. 71 at 106-114, no reasonable juror could conclude that CIC  
4 was attempting to "commit insurance fraud" when it made an offer of coverage for  
5 the 12G prior to learning the 12G was still in HJPE's possession. CIC expressly  
6 stated in its letter that the offer was based upon "information provided and obtained  
7 to date" and was subject to a reservation of rights and the policy language. ECF No.  
8 71 at 114. CIC did not persist in its offer of coverage upon learning the 12G was  
9 not in fact missing.

13       Next, while the filing of a declaratory judgment action for an improper motive  
14 can validly support a bad faith claim, HJPE lacks evidence to support such a claim.  
15 *See e.g., State Farm Fire & Cas. Co. v. Trumble*, 663 F.Supp. 317, 320 (D.Idaho  
16 1987)("All courts, including this court, have recognized and condoned the use of  
17 declaratory judgment actions by insurers. Therefore, merely invoking the right to a  
18 declaratory judgment action does not, in and of itself, support an action for bad  
19 faith."). There is no evidence whatsoever that CIC has filed this declaratory  
20 judgment action for an unreasonable or illegitimate purpose, such as for the purpose  
21 of forum shopping or putting financial strain on a claimant for its own economic  
22 benefit. It is not bad faith for an insurer to resort to a judicial forum to resolve a  
23 legitimate coverage dispute.

1 Finally, HJPE contends CIC has acted in bad faith by failing to reconsider  
2 (and presumably reverse) its denial of coverage after it completed its depositions.  
3 There is no evidence in the record suggesting that CIC was ever presented with a  
4 request for reconsideration of the denial of coverage. Regardless, an insurer learning  
5 of facts or law while a coverage suit is pending which renders the coverage suit ill-  
6 founded or frivolous may not continue the suit. Here, CIC's continuation of suit is  
7 not ill-founded where HJPE's assertion of loss of the 14H from the Hatley Bridge  
8 project remains contradicted—without explanation--by a wealth of other seemingly  
9 credible information. As CIC points out, even setting the issues of ownership aside,  
10 a genuine dispute over the valuation of HJPE's claim exists.  
11

12 Construing the evidence in the light most favorable to HJPE, as this court must  
13 on summary judgment, HJPE produces no evidence that CIC's actions were  
14 unreasonable. Both CIC and HJPE's experts have observed the same. Merely  
15 conclusory statements about the alleged unreasonableness of the investigation,  
16 policy interpretations, and pursuit of this matter are insufficient.  
17

### 18 **C. Washington Consumer Protection Act**

19 To prevail on a CPA claim, “a plaintiff must establish five distinct elements: (1)  
20 unfair or deceptive act or practice; (2) occurring in trade or commerce; (3) public  
21 interest impact; (4) injury to plaintiff in his or her business or property; (5)  
22 causation.” *Hangman Ridge Training Stables, Inc. v. Safeco Title Ins. Co.*, 105  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

1 Wash.2d 778, 784-785 (1986).

2 HJPE's Response does not draw any distinctions between its allegations of bad  
3 faith and its CPA and IFCA claims, collectively referring to them all as "bad faith,"  
4 and relying upon the same contentions regarding CIC's claims handling. *See* ECF  
5 No. 69 at 1, fn. 1. HJPE's Answer at ¶ 5.2 asserted the following grounds for its  
6 CPA claim: (1) "Misrepresenting pertinent facts or policy provisions"; (2) "Failing  
7 to adopt and implement reasonable standards for the prompt investigation of  
8 claims"; (3) "Refusing to pay claims without conducting a reasonable investigation";  
9 (4) "Failing to affirm or deny coverage within a reasonable time"; (5) "Compelling  
10 an[] insured to submit to litigation to recover amounts due under the policy"; (6)  
11 "Refusing to advise HJPE of the status of the investigation of the claim"; (7)  
12 "Denying the claim without a reasonable basis." ECF No. 4 at 9-10.  
13

14 HJPE's claim under the CPA must be dismissed as HJPE advances the same  
15 argument which is equally unpersuasive in this context. HJPE has failed to show  
16 CIC engaged in an unfair or deceptive act or practice. HJPE's CPA claim is  
17 dismissed with prejudice.  
18

#### 19 **D. Insurance Fair Conduct Act**

20 Under IFCA:

- 21 (1) Any first party claimant to a policy of insurance who is unreasonably  
22 denied a claim for coverage or payment of benefits by an insurer may  
23 bring an action in the superior court of this state to recover the actual  
24 damages sustained, together with the costs of the action, including  
25

1 reasonable attorneys' fees and litigation costs, as set forth in subsection  
2 (3) of this section.

3 Wash. Rev. Code § 48.30.015. Again, the court has concluded that CIC's denial of  
4 coverage was not unreasonable. HJPE's IFCA claim is dismissed with prejudice.

5  
6 **IV. CONCLUSION**

7 For the foregoing reasons, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

8  
9 1. CIC's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (ECF No. 61) is GRANTED.

10 HJPE's bad faith, CPA, IFCA and injunctive relief Counterclaims are  
11 DISMISSED with prejudice. The only remaining issues for trial are matters  
12 related to coverage/breach of contract.  
13

14 2. HJPE's Motion to Strike the Motion to Strike (ECF No. 88) is GRANTED.

15 The Clerk shall terminate the pending motion at ECF No. 79 as it is now  
16 MOOT.  
17

18 DATED this 29<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2017.

19  
20 *s/Lonny R. Suko*

21 \_\_\_\_\_  
22 LONNY R. SUKO  
23 Senior U.S. District Judge  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28